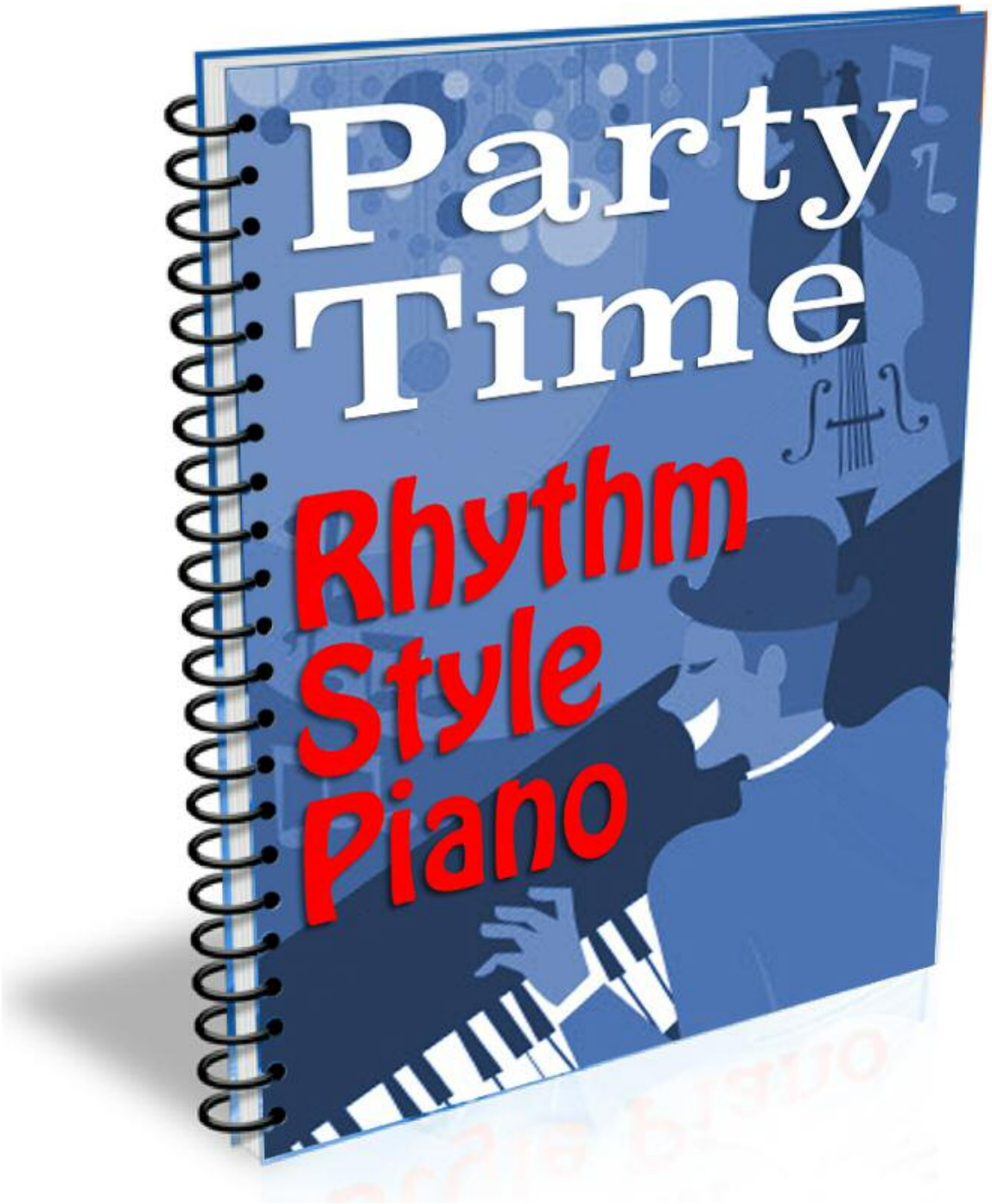

Party
Time
Rhythm
Style
Piano

Hi

Thank you for signing up for Pianoforall on Udemy

I hope you really enjoy the lessons

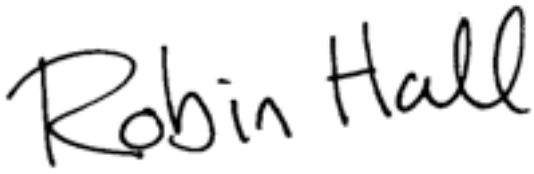
There are 9 sections overall - each section is composed of a number of lessons (PDF's and Videos)

Each lesson PDF has a corresponding Video which you can watch before or after you read the lesson PDF

You can print out each separate lesson PDF as you learn or you can print out ALL the sections pages as one single PDF which you will find at the end of each section

Best of luck and Happy Piano Playing!

Robin Hall



CONTENTS OF SECTION 1

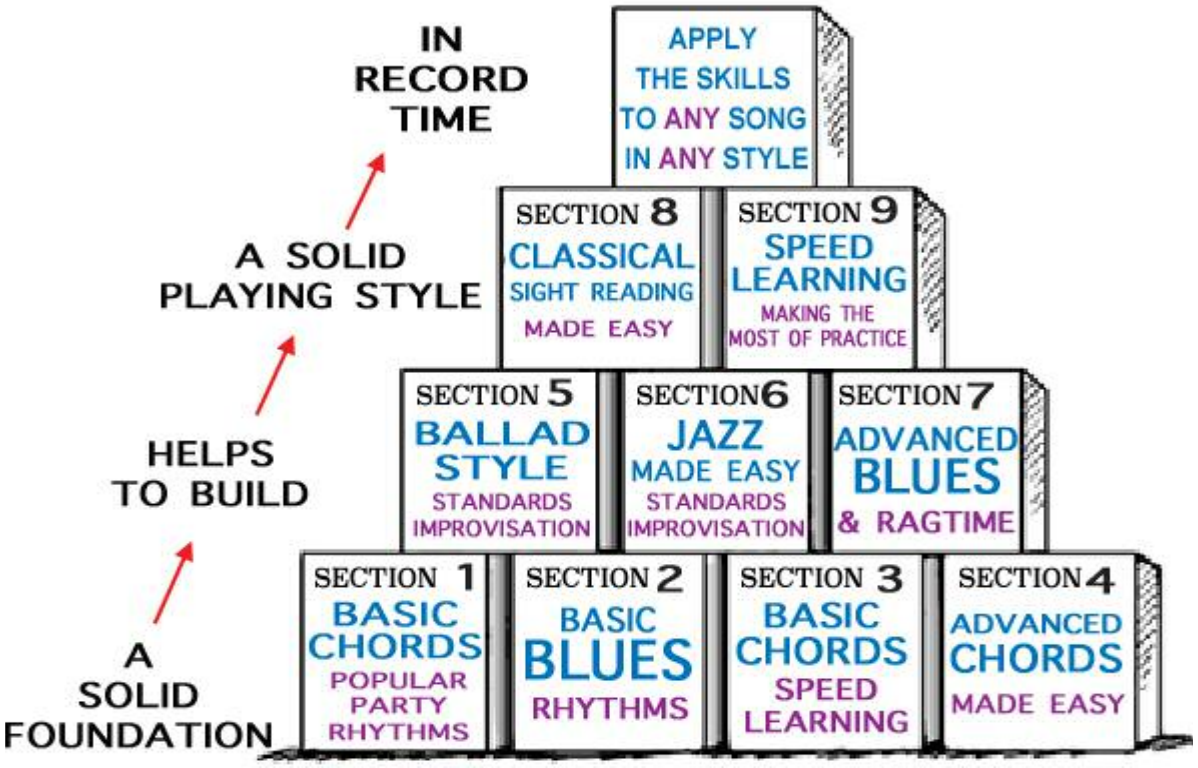
PAGE

4 The Pianoforall Process
7 Step 1 - Getting to know the keyboard
8 The white keys
9 The black keys
10 The key to playing piano instantly - CHORDS
13 Rhythm 1 - Left Note Right Chord
19 Basic musical notation
24 Note Finder
27 The C family chords
31 Rhythm 2 - Straight Beat Gospel Style
34 Rhythm 3 - Oom Pah
36 Oom Pah practice progressions
40 The Amazing Broken Chord Ballad
39 4 new chords - D, E, A and Bb
49 Practice progressions for D, E, A and Bb
51 Seventh Heaven
54 Seventh chords made easy - 2 formulas
55 Rhythm 4 - Split Chord
58 Split Chord practice progressions
59 Rhythm 5 - Half Beat Bounce
61 Half Beat Bounce practice progressions
63 Rhythm 6 - Twist
66 Twist practice progressions
67 Slash Chords and Bass Runs
70 Slash Chords practice progressions
72 Rhythm 7 - Three Beat Bounce
74 Three Beat Bounce practice progressions
76 Rhythm 8 - 12/8 Country Shuffle
78 Rhythm 9 - Bossa Nova Bounce
80 Bossa Nova Bounce practice progressions
81 Rhythm 10 - Twist 2
83 Twist 2 practice progressions

The Pianoforall Process

Traditional piano instruction generally begins with Sight Reading (being taught to memorize other peoples musical compositions using musical notation) Unfortunately, this is an extremely laborious process and many accomplished ‘sight readers’ have no idea about how to play by ear or how the music they can sight read is constructed in the first place.
To do this they have to learn about chords and harmony.

Pianoforall works the other way round. You build a solid foundation using chords, ‘real’ sounding rhythms and grooves and then you BUILD on top of that and learn to play by ear and sight read along the way.


IN RECORD TIME
APPLY THE SKILLS TO ANY SONG IN ANY STYLE
A SOLID PLAYING STYLE
SECTION 8 CLASSICAL SIGHT READING MADE EASY
SECTION 9 SPEED LEARNING MAKING THE MOST OF PRACTICE
HELPS TO BUILD
SECTION 5 BALLAD STYLE STANDARDS IMPROVISATION
SECTION 6 JAZZ MADE EASY STANDARDS IMPROVISATION
SECTION 7 ADVANCED BLUES & RAGTIME
A SOLID FOUNDATION
SECTION 1 BASIC CHORDS POPULAR PARTY RHYTHMS
SECTION 2 BASIC BLUES RHYTHMS
SECTION 3 BASIC CHORDS SPEED LEARNING
SECTION 4 ADVANCED CHORDS MADE EASY

SECTIONS 1 TO 4 - LAY THE FOUNDATION

The secret to learning piano in the shortest time possible is to start with CHORDS. **Even if you don’t like to ‘sing-a-long’ with chords or you already have some knowledge of chords I still urge you to work through books 1 to 4.**
There are some TERRIFIC party rhythms and the knowledge you gain will be invaluable. Pianoforall uses lots of memory tricks and formulas to speed up the learning process.

SECTIONS 5 to 10 - BUILD ON THAT FOUNDATION

With the foundation laid the sky is the limit. Ballads, Jazz, Blues, Ragtime, Improvisation, composing melodies, Classical sight reading ALL become SO much easier when you have a solid foundation in chords, rhythm and basic harmony.

You have to learn to walk before you can run..

The 10 Classic Rhythms you are about to learn
are REAL rhythms

But because this is section 1 they are in their most BASIC form
so that complete beginners can play them.

As you progress you will learn how to embellish these rhythms
with extra little touches that will make them far more ‘musical’

As your ‘ear’ develops you will also be able to
add melody lines TO these rhythms.

But - you have to start somewhere.

Your mission in section 1 is to make even these
BASIC chords and rhythms sing and swing!

If a rhythm sounds bland - figure out how to spice it up..
alter the beat slightly - vary the loudness -
put more of an accent on certain beats -
add in your own touches if you can - experiment

But above all - make SURE you know these chords
and rhythms BEFORE you move on.

The 10 Rhythms in this section are the basic underlying
rhythms used in nearly EVERY popular tune ever written

LEARN them well and they will serve you well..

OK, LET'S GET STARTED

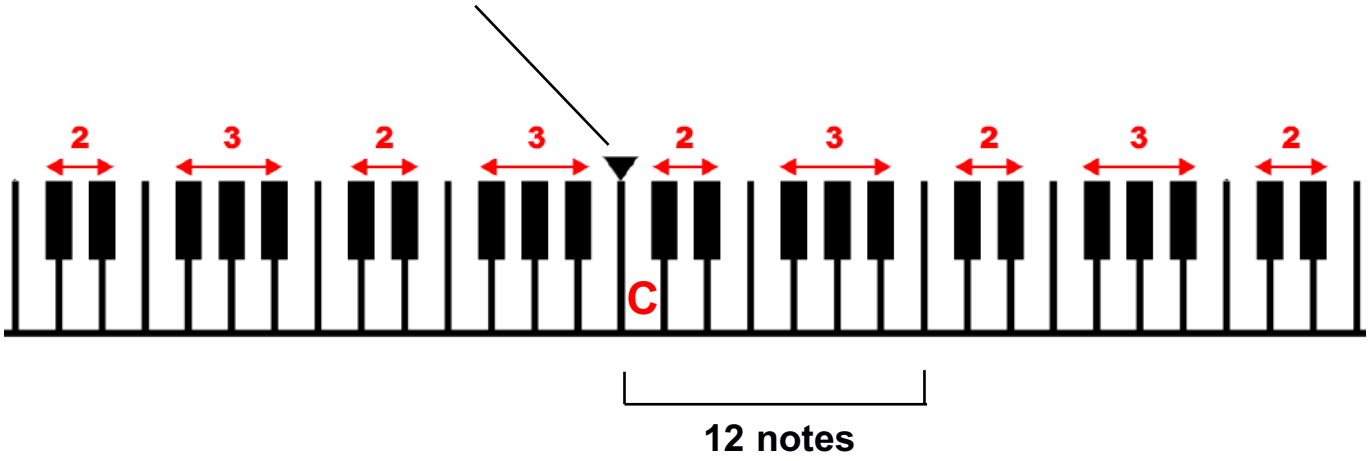
STEP 1

GETTING TO KNOW THE KEYBOARD

Notice how the pattern of the keys repeats itself.

See how there are two black keys then three black keys - then two again - then three and so on

IMPORTANT! The tiny black arrow in the keyboard diagrams always indicates MIDDLE C the C nearest the centre of your piano.



Each pattern contains the **SAME 12 notes** but at higher or lower pitches.

Think of Mickey Mouse singing a high C note and Pavarotti singing a low C note – same note but at different pitches.

THE WHITE KEYS

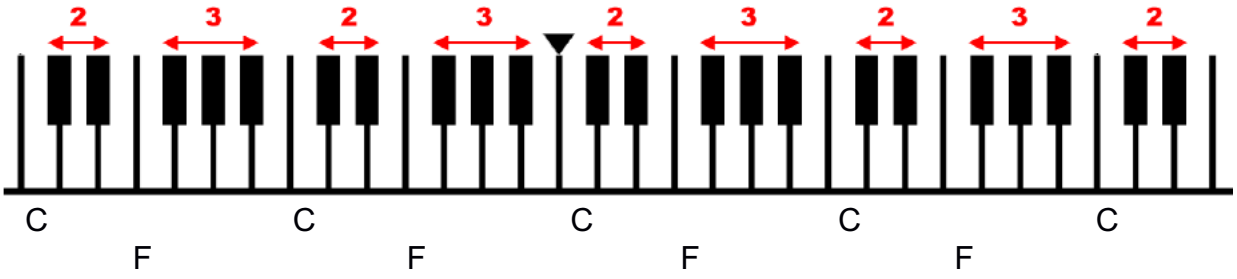
These notes are represented by the first seven letters of the alphabet ....

A, B, C, D, E, F and G repeated at different pitches.

It is important that you are able (eventually) to name ALL the white notes.

Use the pattern of the BLACK keys to help you.

For instance, notice that the C keys are the keys to the left of the ‘2’ black keys or that the F keys are one key to left of the ‘3’ black keys.



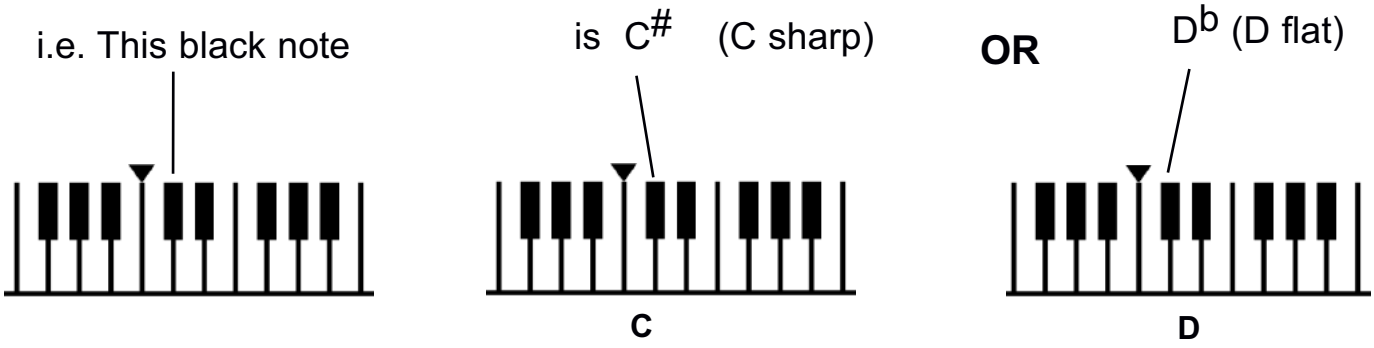
Using the black keys to guide you see if you can find the following notes and where they are repeated.

(G, B, A, D, C, E)

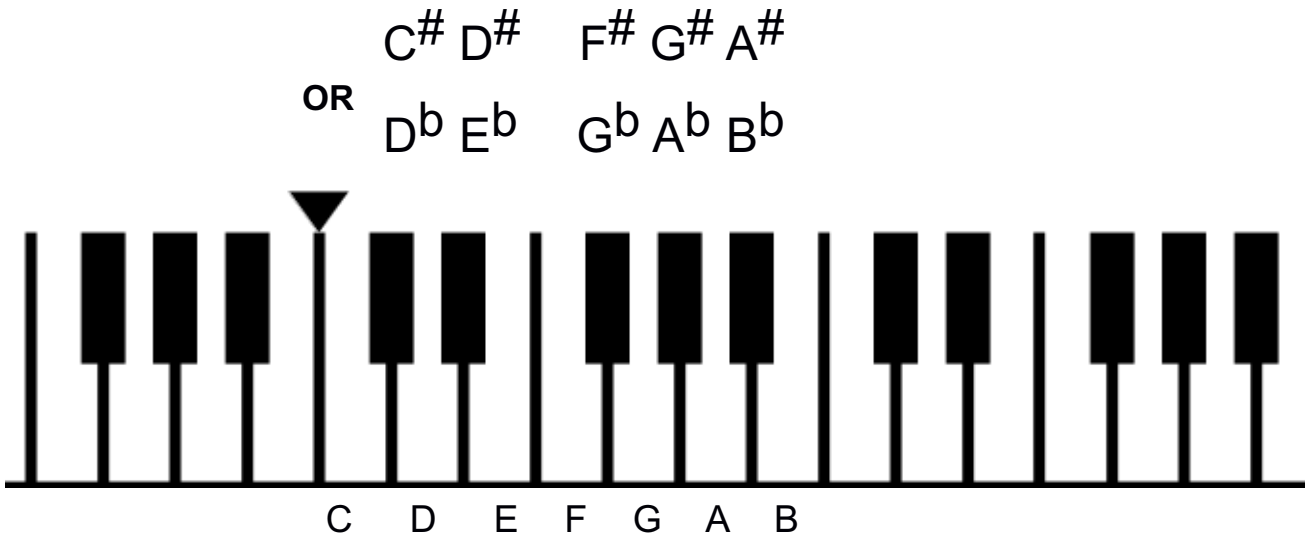
THE BLACK KEYS

The black keys are known as either SHARPS (#) or FLATS (^{b})
(don't worry about WHY - just memorize it all for now)

They are named using the white key NEAREST to them on their left or right.



Can you see how the other black keys are named



REMEMBER - DON'T ASK WHY - JUST ACCEPT IT FOR NOW

The key to playing piano INSTANTLY
CHORDS

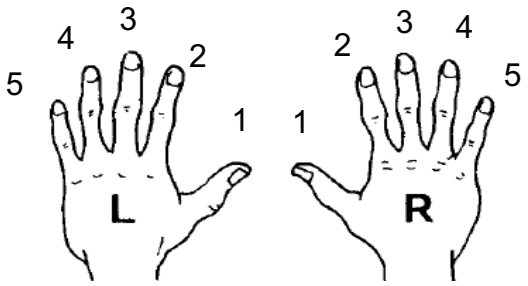
A chord is simply **3 or more (particular) notes** that when played together make **a 'FULL' sound.**

If this full sound is played rhythmically and various chords are used in a certain sequence, a nice background sound can be created for melodies or lyrics (vocals).

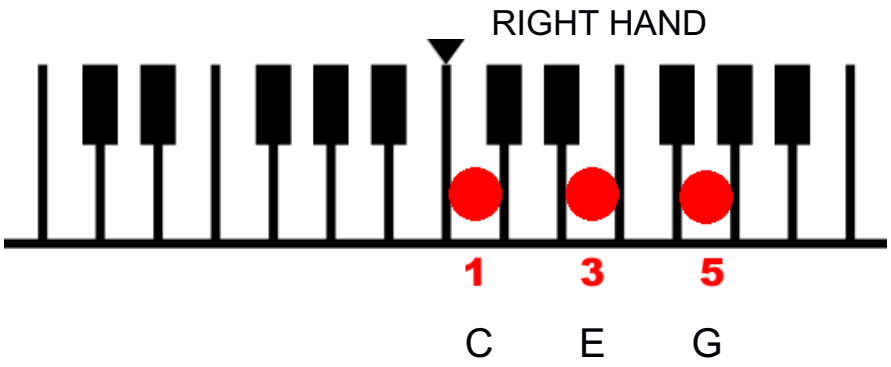
Let's play a very basic chord - **the chord of C**

Use your right hand - **THUMB - MIDDLE FINGER - SMALL FINGER**
This isn't easy to start with but TRY TRY TRY to use these fingers
It won't take long to get used to it

For all future fingering purposes number your fingers like this.



The Chord of **C**



REMEMBER play all three notes **TOGETHER - AT THE SAME TIME**

Play it over and over until your fingers get used to the shape.

A familiar tune using four VERY simple chords

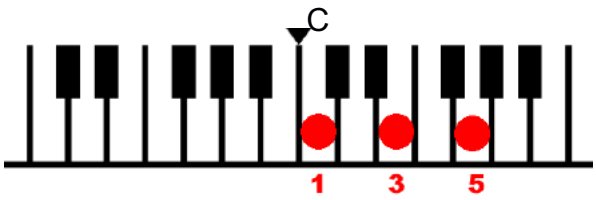
We're going to play a very familiar chord sequence using 4 simple chords.

(Don't worry about WHY a chord is the shape it is or why it is a 'major' or a 'minor' chord – just PLAY!.) **PLAY FIRST - ASK QUESTIONS LATER**

The 4 chords are **C, A minor** (written Am), **F and G**.

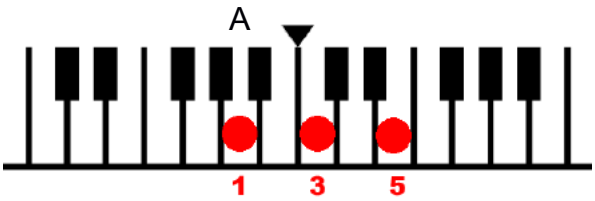
(Remember play the three notes of each chord together - **at the same time**

PLAY



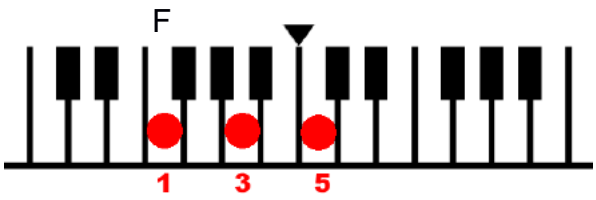
The Chord of **C**

THEN move the whole shape two notes left



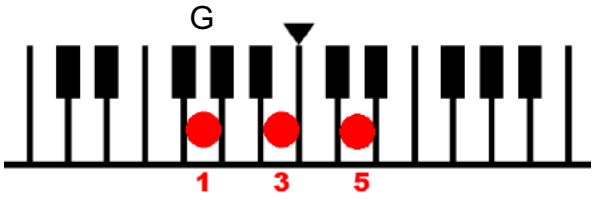
The Chord of **Am** (minor)

THEN move the whole shape two notes left again



The Chord of **F**

THEN move the whole shape one note UP



The Chord of **G**

Play them over and over in a repeat pattern SLOWLY.

C, Am, F, G, C, Am, F, G etc . . . (you may recognize the sequence)

These chords are in what is known as 'ROOT' position,
with the THUMB on the note that gives the chord its name – the ROOT note.

Don't give up if playing these chords hurts your hands. That's normal for a beginner and won't last forever.
And make sure you USE your **1st, 3rd and 5th fingers**.